CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. 97-201

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION
WOODVILLE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Board) finds that:

- 1. The County of Tulare (hereafter Discharger) owns and operates a municipal solid waste landfill approximately four miles northwest of Woodville in Section 35, T20S, R25E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
- 2. The existing waste management unit (Waste Management Unit IA) is unlined and covers 57 acres, as shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order. The facility is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 196-040-03 and 196-040-04.
- 3. The Discharger proposes to expand the facility for the discharge of municipal solid waste to Waste Management Unit IB (8 acres), Waste Management Unit II (80 acres), and Waste Management Unit III (160 acres) southwest, south, and west respectively of the existing unit. The proposed expansion waste management units lie in APN 196-040-03, 196-040-01, and 196-040-02.
- 4. On 5 August 1993, the Board adopted Order No. 93-116, which prescribes waste discharge requirements for the existing waste management unit. The facility is classified as a Class III landfill which accepts municipal solid waste in accordance with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005, et seq. (Title 27).
- 5. On 17 September 1993, the Board adopted Order No. 93-200, amending Order No. 93-116 and implementing State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste.
- 6. This Order revises the waste discharge requirements for the facility in conformance with the California Water Code and Title 27, and the revisions and policies adopted thereunder, and removes the facility from Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200 for the construction and operation of the facility.

7. The existing waste management unit receives approximately 583 cubic yards (in-place volume) per day of municipal solid waste with an anticipated remaining capacity of approximately 1,001,934 cubic yards. The expansion waste management units are expected to receive up to approximately 27,800,000 cubic yards of municipal waste at an average rate of approximately 2,500 cubic yards per day over an anticipated life of 32 years.

SITE DESCRIPTION

- 8. The facility is in a topographically flat region of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Basin of the San Joaquin Valley. The native ground surface elevation ranges between approximately 310 feet above mean sea level at the eastern boundary of the facility and 300 feet above mean sea level at the western facility boundary. The ground surface slopes approximately 12.5 feet per mile toward the west.
- 9. The waste management facility is on the broad floodplain deposits of Lewis Creek (see Attachment A). The soils underlying the facility are moderately permeable, consisting of interbedded and laterally discontinuous poorly-sorted gravels, fine-to-medium-grained sands, sandy-silts, silts, and clay.
- 10. The hydraulic conductivity of the native soils underlying the waste management unit range between 2.1 x 10⁻² and 2.2 x 10⁻⁴ cm/sec.
- 11. The waste management facility is not within a fault hazard zone. The closest active faults are approximately 20 miles to the east. Recorded magnitudes of seismic events along these faults range between 2.5 and 4.9 on the Richter scale.
- 12. Land within 1,000 feet of the facility is used for agriculture.
- 13. The facility receives an average of 11.34 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Exeter Station. The mean evaporation for this facility is 70.7 inches per year as measured at the Tulare Station.
- 14. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the facility is estimated to be 3.38 inches, based on observations at the Exeter Station.
- 15. The waste management facility is not within a 100-year floodplain based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community-Panel Number 0650660825E; Panel 825 of 1375.

16. There are 28 municipal, domestic, industrial, or agricultural supply wells within a one-mile radius of the site. No surface springs or other sources of groundwater supply have been observed.

SURFACE AND GROUND WATER CONDITIONS

- 17. The Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, (hereafter Basin Plan) which designates beneficial uses and contains water quality objectives for all waters of the Basin. This order implements the Basin Plan.
- 18. Surface drainage is toward the Elk Bayou in the Kaweah Delta Hydrologic Area (558.10) of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Basin.
- 19. The designated beneficial uses of surface waters on the valley floor, as specified in the Basin Plan, are agricultural supply, industrial service and process supply, contact and noncontact water recreation, warm fresh water habitat, preservation of rare, threatened and endangered species, and groundwater recharge.
- 20. A preliminary report by Quad Consultants dated 20 June 1996, determined that the construction of a landfill on 147.5 acres (121.05 acres in Area III and 26.45 acres in Area II) of the proposed expansion Area II and III (240 acres) would result in a loss of jurisdictional wetlands subject to §404 of the Clean Water Act. The Discharger has applied for a Clean Water Act §404 permit with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to receive authorization to expand the facility into the 147.5 acres of wetlands.
- 21. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' is currently soliciting comments from the public; Federal, State, and local agencies and officials; Indian Tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of the proposed activity and to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a §404 permit for the proposal.
- 22. The first encountered groundwater is approximately 75 to 120 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 198 feet MSL to 269 feet MSL.
- 23. Monitoring data indicates that the groundwater is unconfined. The depth to groundwater fluctuates seasonally as much as 15 feet.

- 24. The direction of groundwater flow is generally toward the northwest. The average groundwater gradient is approximately 0.0061 feet per foot. The average groundwater velocity is 30 feet per year. The direction of groundwater flow varies seasonally and periodically flows toward the north.
- 25. Monitoring data indicates that groundwater is generally good, with a specific electrical conductivity range from 420 to 750 micromhos/cm, with Total Dissolved Solids ranging from 290 to 550 mg/l.
- 26. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply.
- 27. State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 91-13-DQ (General Permit No. CASO00001), amended 17 September 1992, specifies waste discharge requirements for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requiring submission of a Notice Of Intent by industries to be covered under the permit. Waste disposal at landfills, including inert disposal facilities, is considered an industrial activity requiring submittal of a Notice Of Intent for coverage under the general permit if stormwater is to be discharged off-site. The Discharger proposes to retain all discharges of stormwater runoff on-site.
- 28. The Discharger's proposed detection monitoring program for groundwater for the existing waste management unit satisfies the requirements contained in §20380 through §20435 of Title 27.

WASTE AND SITE CLASSIFICATION

- 29. The Discharger proposes to discharge putresible and nonprutresible municipal solid wastes, including garbage, food and beverage containers, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, vehicle parts, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable wastes, and wood and green wastes. These wastes are classified as 'nonhazardous solid waste' or 'inert waste' using the criteria set forth in Title 27 for a Class III landfill.
- 30. The site characteristics where the waste management unit is located (see Finding Nos. 9 and 10) do not meet the siting criteria for a Class III landfill contained in §20260(a) through (b)(1) of Title 27. As such, the site is not suitable for the discharge and containment of

Class III wastes. Therefore, in order to discharge the wastes described in Finding No. 27, additional waste containment measures are required in accordance with §20260(b)(2) of Title 27 and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62.

31. The Discharger proposes a liner system which will be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent migration of wastes from the waste management unit to adjacent natural geologic materials, groundwater, or surface water during disposal operations, closure, and the post-closure maintenance period in accordance with the criteria set forth in Title 27 for a Class III landfill, and the provisions in State Water Resources Control Board, Resolution No. 93-62 for municipal solid wastes.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

- 32. The Discharger is required to monitor the groundwater, surface water, and vadose zone in accordance with Subtitle 3 of Title 27.
- 33. This Order requires that the groundwater and vadose zone detection monitoring devices be installed, operational, and the first round of samples analyzed prior to the discharge of waste to the proposed waste management unit expansions.

A total of sixteen groundwater monitoring wells have been installed along the perimeter of the existing waste management unit and Waste Management Unit IB (see Attachment B). The existing groundwater detection monitoring system consists of downgradient monitoring wells M-1b, M-3b, M-5b, M-6b, M-8, and M-9. The existing groundwater detection monitoring system for Waste Management Unit IB consists of downgradient well M-3b. The upgradient monitoring wells for the existing waste management unit and Waste Management Unit IB consist of wells M-11 and M-12. The remaining groundwater monitoring wells M-1, M-2, M-3a, M-4, M-5a, M-6a, and M-10, when not dry, are proposed to be used as piezometers for groundwater gradient determination.

A total of three soil-pore gas monitoring wells have been installed along the existing waste management unit's northern, eastern, and western boundaries (see Attachment B) for the purpose of vadose zone detection monitoring.

34. The Discharger has implemented an Evaluation Monitoring Program for the existing waste management unit, but has not completed the delineation of the vertical and lateral extent of the groundwater plume in accordance with the time schedule in Subtitle 3 of Chapter 3 of

Title 27. Details of the work accomplished and the work remaining to complete the Evaluation Monitoring Program will be discussed in a subsequent Cleanup and Abatement Order.

GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION

35. Detection and evaluation monitoring have detected vinyl chloride, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), benzene, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorofluoromethane, chloroethane, chloromethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloropropane, toluene, 4-methylphenol, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and di-n-butyl phthalate, specific conductance (EC) and total dissolved solids (TDS) above background levels in groundwater.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERED ALTERNATIVE

- 36. On 17 June 1993, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 93-62 implementing a State Policy for the construction, monitoring, and operation of municipal solid waste landfills that is consistent with the federal municipal solid waste regulations promulgated under Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 258 (Subtitle D).
- 37. Resolution No. 93-62 requires the construction of composite liner systems at municipal solid waste landfills that receive wastes after 9 October 1993. The prescriptive standard for a composite liner system consists of a minimum 40 mil thick (60 mil for HDPE) upper synthetic flexible membrane component and lower soil component of compacted clay a minimum of two feet thick with a hydraulic conductivity not to exceed 1 x 10⁻⁷ cm/sec.
- 38. Resolution No. 93-62 also allows the Board to consider the approval of engineered alternatives to the prescriptive standard. Section III.A.b. of Resolution No. 93-62 requires that the engineered alternative be of a composite design similar to the prescriptive standard.
- 39. Section 20080(b) of Title 27 allows the Board to consider the approval of an engineered alternative to the prescriptive standard. In order to approve an engineered alternative in accordance with §20080(c)(1) and (2) of Title 27, the Discharger must demonstrate that the prescriptive design is unreasonably and unnecessarily burdensome and will cost substantially more than an alternative which will meet the criteria contained in §20080(b) of Title 27, or would be impractical and would not promote attainment of applicable

performance standards. The Discharger must also demonstrate that the proposed engineered alternative is consistent with the performance goal addressed by the particular prescriptive standard, and provides protection against water quality impairment equivalent to the prescriptive standard in accordance with §20080(b)(2) of Title 27.

- 40. Section 13360(a)(1) of the California Water Code allows the Board to specify the design, type of construction, and/or particular manner in which compliance must be met in waste discharge requirements or orders for the discharge of waste at solid waste disposal facilities.
- 41. The Discharger submitted a design plan for the proposed expansion into Waste Management Units IB, II, and III of the landfill in a report of waste discharge dated October 1996. The design proposed the construction of an engineered alternative in lieu of the prescriptive liner design specified in Resolution No. 93-62.
- 42. The engineered alternative proposed by the Discharger for the bottom liner of the waste management unit consists of, in ascending order: an 18-inch thick engineered subgrade; a needle-punched or stitch-bonded geosynthetic clay liner (GCL); a 60 mil thick high-density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane; a drainage layer consisting of either a one-foot thick sand/gravel layer or geonet; a filter geotextile; and either a one-foot thick operations layer depending on the type of drainage layer selected.
- 43. Side slope liners are proposed to be constructed of the same materials and in the same sequence and manner as the bottom liner system, with the exception of the subgrade. The subgrade for side slopes will not be over excavated and replaced with an engineered fill. It will be prepared in an appropriate manner using accepted engineering and construction methods so as to provide a surface that is smooth and free from rocks, sticks, and other debris that could damage or otherwise limit the performance of the geosynthetic clay layers and/or geomembrane.
- 44. The Discharger adequately demonstrated that construction of a Subtitle D prescriptive standard liner would be unreasonable and unnecessarily burdensome when compared to the proposed engineered alternative design. There is no clay source on-site or nearby and the cost of importing clay from off-site or mixing on-site soils with bentonite would cost substantially more than the alternative design.

- 45. The proposed leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) will consist of: a geosynthetic granular drainage layer for lateral flow across the base liner; leachate collection troughs with perforated or slotted 6-inch-diameter HDPE piping and drainage rock; and leachate sumps. The sideslopes are proposed to be constructed with a two-foot thick, sandy material operations layer capable of promoting lateral drainage.
- 46. A pan lysimeter will be installed beneath the liner system for vadose zone monitoring. The pan lysimeter will consist of: 1) an underlying 60-mil HDPE liner on the prepared subgrade below the leachate sump(s) and the LCRS troughs; and 2) perforated or slotted 3-inch diameter HDPE piping and drainage rock.
- 47. Construction will proceed only after all applicable construction quality assurance plans have been approved by Board staff.

CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

48. The Tulare County Public Works Department certified the final environmental impact report for the expansion waste management units on 24 September 1996. The Tulare County Board of Supervisors filed a Notice of Determination on 25 September 1996 in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, §21000 et seq.) and CEQA guidelines (14 CCR, §15301 et seq.). The Regional Board considered the environmental impact report and incorporated mitigation measures from the environmental impact report into these waste discharge requirements designed to prevent potentially significant impacts to design facilities and to water quality.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 49. On 9 October 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 257 and 258, "federal municipal solid waste [MSW] regulations" or "Subtitle D") that apply, in California, to dischargers who own or operate Class II or Class III landfill units at which municipal solid waste is discharged. The majority of the federal MSW regulations became effective on the "Federal Deadline", which was on 9 October 1993. These requirements implement the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Subtitle D.
- 50. These requirements implement the prescriptive standard and performance goals of Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20080 et seq. (Title 27).

- 51. These requirements implement the Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition.
- 52. These requirements implement State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste, which implement the federal Subtitle D regulations.
- 53. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.
- 54. The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intention to issue the waste discharge requirements for this facility.
- 55. In a public hearing, the Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to this facility and discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 93-116 is rescinded, and Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200 is amended to delete the Woodville Landfill, which is on line No. 79, and that the County of Tulare, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

- 1. The discharge of 'hazardous waste' or 'designated waste' at this facility is prohibited. For the purposes of this Order, the term 'hazardous waste' is defined by Chapter 15 and the term 'designated waste' is defined by Title 27.
- 2. The discharge of wastes outside of a waste management unit or portions of a waste management unit specifically designed for their containment is prohibited.
- 3. The discharge of solid waste, liquid waste, leachate, or waste constituents to surface waters, ponded water, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.

- 4. The discharge of liquid or semi-solid waste (i.e., waste containing less than 50 percent solids), except dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge above a composite liner as provided in \$20220(c) of Title 27, is prohibited.
- 5. The discharge of solid waste containing free liquid or moisture in excess of the waste's moisture holding capacity is prohibited.
- 6. The discharge of waste within 100 feet of surface waters is prohibited.
- 7. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the pollution or degradation of groundwater via the release of waste constituents in either liquid or gaseous phase.
- 8. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the pollution or degradation of any water supply.
- 9. The discharge of wastes which have the potential to reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures or which, if commingled with other wastes in the waste management unit, could produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or reaction products, which, in turn:
 - a. require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit; or
 - b. are 'restricted hazardous wastes'; or
 - c. impair the integrity of containment structures;

is prohibited.

- 10. The discharge of wastes shall not cause any increase in the concentration of waste constituents in soil or other geologic materials outside of the waste management unit if such waste constituents could migrate to waters of the State and cause a condition of degradation, pollution, or nuisance.
- 11. The discharge of waste to a waste management unit after it is closed is prohibited.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. Wastes shall only be discharged to either:
 - a. that portion of an existing waste management unit that was permitted and/or received wastes prior to the Federal deadline of 9 October 1993; or
 - b. to an area equipped with a composite liner containment system which meets the requirements for both liners and leachate collection and removal systems specified below.
- 2. A minimum separation of 5 feet shall be maintained between the base of the wastes and the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater, including the capillary fringe.
- 3. Water used for facility maintenance shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary for dust control, construction, and, after closure, to the minimum amount necessary to irrigate cover vegetation or for other uses approved by Board staff.
- 4. Collected landfill leachate shall be discharged to an appropriate waste management unit in accordance with §20210 of Title 27 and in a manner consistent with the disposal of designated waste.
- 5. Collected gas condensate from landfill gas control systems shall be discharged to an appropriate waste management unit in accordance with §20210 of Title 27 and in a manner consistent with the disposal of designated waste.
- 6. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of wastes shall cause a pollution or nuisance as defined by the California Water Code, §13050.
- 7. The Discharger shall, in a timely manner, remove and relocate any wastes discharged at this facility in violation of this Order.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. Waste management units and containment structures shall be designed and constructed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping as a result of a 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event.
- 2. Precipitation and drainage control systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff under the 100-year, 24-hour precipitation conditions.
- 3. Cover materials shall be graded to divert precipitation from the waste management unit, to prevent the ponding of surface water over wastes, and to resist erosion as a result of a 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event.
- 4. Waste management units or portions of waste management units shall be designed, constructed, and operated in compliance with precipitation and flood conditions contained in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements referenced in Provision F.5 below.
- 5. All drainage control systems shall be designed and constructed to prevent the ponding of water above wastes.
- 6. Surface drainage from tributary areas and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources shall not contact or percolate through wastes.
- 7. Areas with slopes greater than ten percent, surface drainage courses, and areas subject to erosion by wind or water shall be designed and constructed to prevent such erosion.
- 8. A minimum thickness of 6 inches of on-site cover soil shall be maintained over all but the active disposal area of the waste management unit. This area shall be properly graded and drained to prevent ponding and infiltration. The active disposal area shall be confined to the smallest practicable area based on the anticipated quantity of waste discharge and other waste management operations, and shall be covered daily with a minimum of 6 inches of on-site soils or an alternative daily cover material approved by Board staff.

- 9. Annually, prior to 1 October and within 7 days following a major storm event, all precipitation and drainage control systems shall be inspected. By 31 October of each year, or within 30 days of a major storm event, any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities shall be completed to prevent erosion or flooding of the facility and to prevent surface drainage from contacting or percolating through wastes.
- 10. By 15 November of each year, or within 45 days of a major storm event, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board describing the results of the inspection(s) and the measures taken to maintain the precipitation and drainage control systems.
- 11. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Board of any flooding, unpermitted offsite discharge, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.
- 12. The Discharger shall submit a Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan prior to the discharge of wastes to a newly constructed waste management unit or to an expansion of an existing waste management unit, to Board staff for review and approval. The Plan shall include a report demonstrating adequate design, construction, and operation of a facility liquid management system for protection from storm events, including precipitation and drainage controls, in accordance with Facility Specifications C.1 C.8.

D. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:

- 1. Materials used to construct liners shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure containment of discharged wastes over the operating life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit.
- 2. Materials used to construct the leachate collection and removal system shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure the required transmission of leachate over the operating life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit.

- 3. The Discharger shall submit for Board staff review and approval **prior to** construction, design plans and specifications for new waste management units and expansions of existing waste management units that include the following:
 - a) A Construction Quality Assurance Plan demonstrating that the proposed waste management unit will be constructed according to the approved specifications and plans, and shall provide quality control on the materials and construction practices used in construction and prevent the use of inferior products and/or materials which do not meet the approved design plans or specifications; and
 - b) A geotechnical evaluation of the area soils, evaluating their use as the foundation layer; and
 - c) A vadose zone monitoring system that includes geomembrane-lined pan lysimeters installed beneath the leachate collection and removal system collection drains and sump(s).
- 4. If the prescriptive standard clay layers are used in a liner system, then the hydraulic conductivities for the clay determined through laboratory methods shall be confirmed by a Sealed Double-Ring Infiltrometer (SDRI) field test, or an equivalent field test method approved by Board staff, of a test pad constructed in a manner duplicating the clay liner construction of the waste management unit or expansion portion of the waste management unit. Test pad construction methods, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and testing shall be in accordance with a construction quality assurance plan approved by Board staff and shall be sufficient to ensure that all parts of the liner meet the hydraulic conductivity and compaction requirements.
- 5. Both the bottom liner and side slope liner of all new waste management units and expansion areas of existing waste management units shall be constructed in accordance with one of the following composite liner designs:
 - a) The prescriptive standard design which consists of a lower compacted soil layer that is a minimum of two feet thick with a hydraulic conductivity of 1 x 10⁻⁷ cm/sec or less and a minimum relative compaction of 90%.

Immediately above the compacted soil layer, and in direct and uniform contact with the soil layer, shall be a synthetic flexible membrane component that shall be at least 40-mil thick (or at least 60-mil thick if composed of high density polyethylene [HDPE]); or

- An engineered alternative liner system that is comprised, in ascending order, of the following:
 - An eighteen-inch thick engineered soil subgrade that shall be constructed of select fine-grained soil materials which are compacted to attain a hydraulic conductivity of 1 x 10⁻⁵ cm/sec or less, or meet the following gradation criteria:
 - (a) A maximum size of 3/8-inch;
 - (b) At least 30% of the material, by dry weight, passing the No. 200 U.S. Standard sieve;
 - (c) A gradation series (i.e., well-graded) that is amenable to compaction; and
 - (d) The subgrade shall be compacted in lifts of six inches or less to 90% of maximum dry density and at 0% to 4% wet of optimum moisture content, in accordance with the approved construction quality assurance plan.
 - 2) A nonwoven bottom geotextile, which may be part of the geosynthetic clay layer (GCL).
 - 3) A GCL that shall exhibit appropriate strength characteristics (hydrated) to accommodate stresses associated with specific landfill design parameters, with particular attention to interface, long-term creep shear, and bearing capacity.
 - 4) A 60-mil thick synthetic flexible membrane of HDPE; or

- An engineered alternative liner system as provided by §20080b) and (c) of Title 27, which must be a composite liner that meets the performance goals of the prescriptive design in option a) above, and has been approved by the Executive Officer.
- 6. If the Discharger proposes to construct a liner system in which a GCL is placed on top of the subgrade, the subgrade for the bottom and the side slopes of the waste management unit shall be prepared in an appropriate manner using accepted engineering and construction methods so as to provide a smooth surface that is free from rocks, sticks, or other debris that could damage or otherwise limit the performance of the GCL.
- 7. Hydraulic conductivities of liner materials shall be determined by laboratory tests using solutions with similar properties as the fluids that will be contained. Hydraulic conductivities of cover materials shall be determined by laboratory tests using water. Hydraulic conductivities determined through laboratory methods shall be confirmed by field testing in accordance with the Standard Provisions and

Reporting Requirements, Provision D.1. Construction methods and quality assurance procedures shall be sufficient to ensure that all parts of the liner and cap meet the hydraulic conductivity and compaction requirements.

- 8. All new waste management units or expansion areas of existing waste management units shall have a blanket-type leachate collection and removal system, designed and operated to prevent the development of one foot or more of hydraulic head on the liner system at any time.
- 9. The leachate collection and removal system shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to collect twice the anticipated daily volume of leachate generated by the waste management unit or portion of the waste management unit and to prevent the buildup of hydraulic head on the underlying materials. The depth of fluid in any leachate collection and removal system sump shall be maintained as low as feasible and no greater than the minimum needed for safe pump operation.
- 10. Leachate generated by any waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit shall not exceed 85% of the design capacity of the sump pump. If leachate generation exceeds this value, or if the depth of fluid in the leachate removal and collection system exceeds the minimum needed for pump operation, or if the monitoring reveals substantial or progressive increases above the design

anticipated daily volume of leachate generated by the waste management unit or portion of the waste management unit, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Board in writing within seven days. The notification shall include a timetable for remedial or corrective action necessary to reduce leachate production.

11. Following the completion of construction of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit, and prior to discharge onto the newly constructed liner system, a construction report shall be submitted for Board staff review and approval. The report shall be certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist. It shall contain sufficient information and test results to verify that construction was in accordance with the design plans and specifications, and with the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Title 27.

The report for the waste management unit shall include as a minimum, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) Test results on the chemical and geotechnical properties of materials used in the containment structure, as specified in these waste discharge requirements.
- b) Test results on the permeability of the clay liner if the prescriptive standard clay layer is used in the liner system.
- c) Test results on the compatibility of the waste with the liner system.
- d) Construction quality assurance and quality control procedures and results for all aspects of liner construction.
- e) A geologic map and geologic cross-sections which show mappable lithologic units and structural features in relation to the waste management unit.
- 12. A third party independent of both the Discharger and the construction contractor shall perform all of the construction quality assurance monitoring and testing during the construction of a liner system.

- 13. New waste management units and lateral expansions of existing waste management units shall not be located in wetlands unless the Discharger has successfully completed, and the Executive Officer has approved, all demonstrations required for such discharge under 40 CFR, Part 258.12(a).
- 14. Partial or final closure of new, existing, or portions of a classified waste management unit shall be in compliance with the applicable provisions of Title 27. Classified waste management units or portions of waste management units shall be closed in accordance with the approved closure and post-closure maintenance plan and closure waste discharge requirements adopted by the Board. The Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of the waste management unit(s) or portion of waste management unit(s) to be closed at least 180 days prior to the intended beginning of any partial or final closure activities. Closure shall not proceed in the absence of closure waste discharge requirements.

E. DETECTION MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. The Discharger shall submit a groundwater detection monitoring report demonstrating compliance with §20380 of Title 27. The program is subject to approval by Board staff.
- 2. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring provisions of Subchapter 3 of Chapter 3 of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 97-201. Detection monitoring for a new waste management unit or an expansion of an existing waste management unit shall be installed, operational, and the first round of samples collected prior to the discharge of wastes.
- 3. The Water Quality Protection Standard, as defined in §20390 of Title 27, shall consist of constituents of concern, their concentration limits, the point of compliance, and all water quality monitoring points. Constituents of concern shall include all waste constituents, their reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the landfill. Concentration limits shall consist of the background concentrations of each constituent of concern or concentrations greater than background, pursuant to §20400 of Title 27.

- 4. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard which is specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 97-201 and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, dated August 1997, which are attached to and made part of this order.
- 5. Organic compounds which are not naturally occurring have a background value of zero. The Water Quality Protection Standard for volatile organic compounds shall be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (i.e., 8260 and 8270). Evidence of exceeding the standard occurs when the constituent is detected by the appropriate method.
- 6. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 97-201.
- 7. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 97-201 and §20415(e) of Title 27.
- 8. Methane and other landfill gases shall be adequately vented, removed from the waste management unit, or otherwise controlled to prevent the danger of explosion, adverse health effects, nuisance conditions, or the impairment of the beneficial uses of surface water or groundwater due to migration through the vadose (unsaturated) zone.

F. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain legible records of the volume and type of each waste discharged at each waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit, and the manner and location of the discharge. Such records shall be maintained at the facility until the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period. These records shall be available for review by representatives of the Board and of the State Water Resources Control Board at any time during normal business hours. At the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period, copies of these records shall be properly stored for future reference.

- 2. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this order at the facility and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel upon request.
- 3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 and 40 CFR Part 258 that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
- 4. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 97-201, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order. This compliance includes, but is not limited to, maintenance of waste containment facilities, precipitation and drainage controls, the groundwater monitoring system, leachate from the waste management unit(s), the vadose zone and surface water monitoring systems, throughout the active life of the waste management unit and the post-closure maintenance period.
- 5. The Discharger shall comply with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated August 1997, which are hereby incorporated into this Order.
- 6. A violation of any of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements or the Monitoring and Reporting Program is a violation of these waste discharge requirements.
- 7. Prior to discharging to a new waste management unit or to an expansion area of an existing waste management unit, the Discharger shall submit to the Board and the California Integrated Waste Management Board for approval, a report (or a revision as needed) describing a Periodic Load Checking Program to be implemented to preclude the discharge of 'hazardous wastes' and 'designated wastes'.
- 8. The Discharger or persons employed by the Discharger shall comply with all notice and reporting requirements of the State Department of Water Resources with regard to the construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment of all monitoring wells used for compliance with this Order as required by §13750 through §13755 of the California Water Code.
- 9. The Discharger shall maintain waste containment facilities and precipitation and drainage controls, and shall continue to monitor groundwater in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 97-201 throughout the active life of the waste management unit and the post-closure maintenance period.

- 10. The Discharger shall have the continuing responsibility to assure the protection of the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters from gases and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure and post-closure maintenance period of the waste management unit(s) and during the subsequent use of the property for other purposes.
- 11. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the land or waste discharge facilities described herein, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to this office.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Board requesting transfer of the Order within 14 days of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in Reporting Requirements No. 5 of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved by the Board.

- 12. The Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of any proposed change in ownership or responsibility for construction or operation of the waste management unit. The Discharger shall also notify the Board of a material change in the character, location or volume of the waste discharge and of any proposed expansions or closure plans. This notification shall be given 90 days prior to the effective date of the change and shall be accompanied by an amended Report of Waste Discharge and any technical documents that are needed to demonstrate continued compliance with these waste discharge requirements.
- 13. The Discharger shall submit an annual status report regarding the financial assurances for corrective action and closure, beginning with the adoption of these requirements, that either validates the ongoing viability of the financial instrument or proposes and substantiates any needed changes.
- 14. The Board will review this Order periodically and will revise these waste discharge requirements when necessary.

15. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

Task

Compliance Date

(a) Stormwater Pollution and Prevention Plan

(Facility Specifications C.12)

Submit for Board staff review a plan including a report demonstrating adequate design, construction, and operation of a facility liquid management system for protection from storm events, including precipitation and drainage controls, in accordance with Facility Specifications C.1 - C.8 and receive approval.

Prior to discharge of waste to an expansion waste management unit

(b) Waste Management Unit Construction (Construction Specifications D.3 and D.11)

Submit for Board staff review:

- (1) Design plans and specifications, CQA Plan, in accordance with Construction Specification D.3 and receive approval.
- (2) A Construction Report in accordance with Construction Specification D.11 and receive approval.

Prior to the construction of an expansion waste management unit(s)

Following the completion of construction and prior to discharge of waste to an expansion waste management unit(s)

Task

Compliance Date

(c) Waste Management Unit Closure (Construction Specifications D.14)

Notify the Board in writing of the waste management unit(s) or portion of the waste management unit(s) to be closed.

180 days prior to the intended beginning of of any partial or final closure activities

(d) Installation of a Detection Monitoring Program for Expansion Waste Management Units.

(Detection Monitoring Specifications E.2)

Submit a report and receive approval, that demonstrates that detection monitoring systems for surfacewater, groundwater, and

Prior to the discharge of wastes to an expansion waste management unit(s)

the vadose zone have been installed, are operational, and the first round of samples have been collected.

(e) Methane and Landfill Gas Control System (Detection Monitoring Specifications E.8)

Submit a report that details a system for venting, removing, or otherwise controlling methane and landfill gases and a time schedule for implementing the system and receive approval.

Within 60 days of the adoption of these WDRs

Task

Compliance Date

(f) Financial Assurance for Corrective Action And Closure (Provision F.14)

> Submit status report regarding financial assur- Annually beginning with ances for corrective action and closure that either validates the ongoing viability of the financial instrument or proposes and substantiates any needed changes.

the adoption of these WDRs

I, GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 19 September 1997.

CARLTON, Executive Officer

VSM:vsm:9/19/97 AMENDED Attachments

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 97-201 FOR COUNTY OF TULARE FOR

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION WOODVILLE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL TULARE COUNTY

Compliance with this Monitoring and Reporting Program, with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005, et seq. (hereafter Title 27), and with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated August 1997, is ordered by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 97-201.

Failure to comply with this Program, or with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, constitutes noncompliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements and with the California Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil monetary liability.

A. REQUIRED MONITORING REPORTS

Rep	<u>ort</u>	<u>Due</u>
1.	Groundwater Monitoring (Section D.1)	See Table I
2.	Annual Monitoring Summary Report (Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements)	Annually
3.	Solid Waste Monitoring (Section D.2)	Quarterly
4.	Unsaturated Zone Monitoring (Section D.3)	See Table II
5.	Leachate Monitoring (Section D.4)	See Table III
6.	Surface Water Monitoring (Section D.5)	See Table IV
7.	Facility Monitoring (Section D.6)	As necessary
8.	Response to a Release (Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements)	As necessary

B. REPORTING

The Discharger shall report monitoring data and information as required in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and as required in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements. Reports which do not comply with the required format will be **REJECTED** and the Discharger shall be deemed to be in noncompliance with the waste discharge requirements. In reporting the monitoring data required by this program, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations, and the units are readily discernible. Data shall also be submitted in a digital database format acceptable to Board staff. The data shall be summarized in such a manner so as to illustrate clearly the compliance with waste discharge requirements or the lack thereof. A short discussion of the monitoring results, including notations of any water quality violations, shall precede the tabular summaries.

Field and laboratory tests shall be reported in each monitoring report. Monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Board in accordance with the following schedule for the calendar period in which samples were taken or observations made. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified herein shall be reported to the Board.

Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Reporting Periods End	Report <u>Date Due</u>
Monthly	Quarterly	Last Day of Month	by Quarterly Schedule
Quarterly	Quarterly	31 March 30 June 30 September 31 December	30 April 31 July 31 October 31 January
Semi-Annually	Semi-Annually	30 June 31 December	31 July 31 January
Annually	Annually	31 December	31 January

The annual report to be submitted to the Board shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous twelve months, so as to show historical trends at each well. The report shall include a discussion of compliance with the waste discharge requirements and the water quality protection standard.

C. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARD AND COMPLIANCE PERIOD

1. Water Quality Protection Standard Report

For each waste management unit, the water quality protection standard consists of a list of constituents of concern and monitoring parameters, concentration limits for each constituent of concern, the point of compliance, and all monitoring points.

The Discharger shall submit a proposed water quality protection standard for review and approval in accordance with Detection Monitoring Specification E.3, E.4, and E.5 of Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 97-201. Board staff shall review the data and the proposed water quality protection standard in determining the final water quality protection standard for each monitored medium.

The report shall:

- a) Identify all distinct bodies of surface and ground water that could be affected in the event of a release from a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit. This list shall include at least the uppermost aquifer and any permanent or ephemeral zones of perched groundwater underlying the waste management facility.
- b) Include a map showing the monitoring points and background monitoring points for the surface, saturated, and unsaturated zones and showing the point of compliance in accordance with §20405 of Title 27.
- c) Evaluate the perennial direction(s) of groundwater movement within the uppermost groundwater zone(s).

If subsequent sampling of the background monitoring point(s) indicates significant water quality changes due to either seasonal fluctuations or other reasons unrelated to waste management activities at the site, the Discharger may request modification of the water quality protection standard.

2. Constituents of Concern

The constituents of concern are the waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the waste management unit. The constituents of concern for all waste management units at the facility are those listed in Table VI. The Discharger shall monitor all constituents of concern in Table VI every five years, or more frequently as required in accordance with a Corrective Action Program.

a. Monitoring Parameters

Monitoring parameters are the waste constituents, reaction products, hazardous constituents, and physical parameters that provide a reliable indication of a release from a waste management unit. The monitoring parameters for all waste management units are those listed in Tables I through V for the specified monitored medium.

3. Concentration Limits

The concentration limits for each constituent of concern are as follows:

- a. for naturally occurring constituents of concern, the concentration limit shall be the calculated statistical concentration limit.
- b. for anthropogenic (not naturally occurring) constituents, which have no natural and, therefore, no background values, the concentration limit (water quality protection standard) shall be the detection limit of the analytical method(s) used.

The Discharger shall use the statistical method approved by Board staff and the groundwater quality data obtained from the detection monitoring program to revise the concentration limits annually. The Discharger shall submit the revised concentration limits to Board staff for review and approval in the annual monitoring report.

4. Point of Compliance

The point of compliance for each waste management unit is the vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit.

a. Monitoring Points

All downgradient wells established for groundwater monitoring shall constitute the monitoring points for the groundwater quality protection standard. All approved monitoring wells, unsaturated zone monitoring devices, leachate, and surface water monitoring points shall be sampled and analyzed for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern as indicated and listed in Tables I through IV.

5. Compliance Period

The compliance period for each waste management unit shall be the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management unit plus the closure period. The compliance period is the minimum period during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program subsequent to a release from the unit. The compliance period shall begin anew each time the Discharger initiates an evaluation monitoring program.

D. MONITORING

The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, in accordance with Detection Monitoring Specification E.2 of Waste Discharger Requirements, Order No. 97-201 Detection monitoring for a new waste management unit, shall be installed, operational, and the first round of samples collected **prior to** the discharge of wastes. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with a Sample Collection and Analysis Plan, which includes quality assurance/quality control standards, that has been approved by Board staff.

Method detection limits and practical quantitation limits shall be reported. All peaks shall be reported, including those which cannot be quantified and/or specifically identified. Metals shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table VI or another method approved by the Executive Officer.

1. Groundwater

The Discharger shall install and operate a groundwater detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a Detection Monitoring Plan approved by Board staff. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport groundwater samples in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

The Discharger shall determine groundwater flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer and in any zones of perched water and in any additional zone of saturation monitored pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and report the results quarterly, including the times of highest and lowest elevations of the water levels in the wells.

Groundwater samples shall be collected from the point of compliance wells, background wells, and any additional wells added as part of the approved groundwater monitoring system. Samples shall be collected and analyzed for the monitoring parameters in accordance with the methods listed in Table I or another method approved by the Executive Office, and with the frequency specified in Table I. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each well. The monitoring parameters shall also be evaluated with regards to the cation/anion balance, and the results shall be graphically presented using a Stiff diagram or a Piper graph. Samples for the constituents of concern specified in Table I shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table VI or another method approved by the Executive Officer, every five years.

2. Solid Waste Monitoring

The Discharger shall monitor all wastes discharged to the landfill on a monthly basis and report to the Board as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	Reporting Frequency
Quantity discharged (by module or area)	cubic yards or tons	Quarterly
Type of material discharged	•••	Quarterly
Source(s) of material discharge	•••	Quarterly
Minimum elevation of discharge	feet & tenths M.S.L	Quarterly
Capacity of landfill/module remaining	percent	Annually

3. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring

The Discharger shall install and operate an unsaturated zone detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a detection monitoring plan approved by Board staff. The

Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport samples in accordance with the quality assurance/quality control standards contained in the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

Unsaturated zone samples shall be collected from the monitoring devices and background monitoring devices of the approved unsaturated zone monitoring system. Samples shall be collected and analyzed for the listed constituents in accordance with with the methods listed in Table II or another method approved by the Executive Officer, and with the frequency specified in Table II. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each monitoring point. Samples for the constituents of concern specified in Table VI shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table II or another method approved by the Executive Officer, every five years.

The pan lysimeters, or other unsaturated zone monitoring devices, shall be checked monthly for fluid and monitoring shall include the volume of fluid recovered. Unsaturated zone monitoring reports shall be included with the corresponding semi-annual groundwater monitoring and shall include an evaluation of potential impacts of the facility on the unsaturated zone and compliance with the water quality protection standard.

4. Leachate Monitoring

All waste management unit leachate collection and removal system sumps shall be inspected weekly for leachate generation. Upon detection of leachate in a previously dry leachate collection and removal system, leachate shall be sampled and analyzed for the constituents listed in Table III in accordance with the methods listed in Table III or another method approved by the Executive Officer. Leachate monitoring shall be conducted as specified in Table III. The constituents of concern list shall include all constituents listed in Table III. The quantity of leachate pumped from each sump shall be measured continuously and reported as Leachate Flow Rate (in gallons/day).

5. Surface Water Monitoring

The Discharger shall install and operate a surface water detection monitoring system where appropriate that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 and has been approved by Board staff.

For all monitoring points and background monitoring points assigned to surface water detection monitoring, samples shall be collected and analyzed for the monitoring parameters in accordance with the methods listed in Table IV or another method approved by the Executive Officer, and with the frequency specified in Table IV. All surface water monitoring samples shall be collected and analyzed for the constituents of concern specified in Table IV in accordance with the methods listed in Table VI or another method approved by the Executive Officer, every five years. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each sample location.

6. Facility Monitoring

a. Facility Inspection

Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season, but no later than 30 September, the Discharger shall conduct an inspection of the facility. The inspection shall assess damage to the drainage control system, groundwater monitoring equipment (including wells, etc.), and shall include the Standard Observations defined in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (Definition 24). Any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs shall be completed within 15 days of the inspection. By 15 November of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report describing the results of the inspection and the repair measures implemented.

b. Storm Events

The Discharger shall inspect all precipitation, diversion, and drainage facilities for damage immediately following *major storm events*. Necessary repairs shall be implemented within 15 days of the inspection. The Discharger shall report any damage and subsequent repairs within 30 days of completion of the repairs.

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program on the effective date of this Program.

Ordered by

GARY A. CARLTON, Executive Officer

19 September 1997

(Date)

VSM:vsm/fmc:9/19/97 AMENDED

TABLE I

GROUNDWATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Ft. & hundredths, M.S.L. °C µmhos/cm pH units Turbidity units	Quarterly Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual
mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	Semi-annual
	Ft. & hundredths, M.S.L. "C µmhos/cm pH units Turbidity units mg/L mg/L

TABLE I

GROUNDWATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM Continued

Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)

Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 y	ears
Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 y	ears
Volatile Organic Compounds	μg/ L	5 y	ears
(USEPA Method 8260, extended list)			
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	μg/L	5 y	ears
(USEPA Method 8270)			
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	μg/L	5 y	ears
(USEPA Method 8150)			
Organophosphorus Compounds	μg/L	· 5 y	ears
(USEPA Method 8141)			

TABLE II

UNSATURATED ZONE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

SOIL-PORE GAS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Monitoring Parameters		
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table V)	μg/L	Semi-annual
Methane Method 6266, see Table Vy	%	Semi-annual
PAN LYSIMETERS (or other vadose zo	ne monitoring device)	
<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Field Parameters		
Specific Conductance	μmhos/cm	Semi-annual
pН	pH units	Semi-annual
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Semi-annual
Chloride Chloride	mg/L	Semi-annual
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	Semi-annual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sulfate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semi-annual
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table V)	μg/L _.	Semi-annual
Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)		
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years

TABLE II

UNSATURATED ZONE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM Continued

Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds	μg/L	5 years
(USEPA Method 8260, extended list)		·
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	μg/L	5 years
(USEPA Method 8270)		
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	μg/L	5 years
(USEPA Method 8150)		
Organophosphorus Compounds	μg/L	5 years
(USEPA Method 8141)		

TABLE III

LEACHATE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Field Parameters		
Total Flow Flow Rate Specific Conductance pH	Gallons Gallons/Day µmhos/cm pH units	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Chloride Carbonate Bicarbonate Alkalinity Sulfate Nitrate - Nitrogen Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table V) Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L µg/L	Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly
Total Organic Carbon Inorganics (dissolved) Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list) Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270) Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	mg/L mg/L µg/L µg/L µg/L	5 years 5 years 5 years 5 years
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	μg/L	5 years

TABLE IV

SURFACE WATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Field Parameters		
Temperature	"C	Semi-annual
Specific Conductance	μmhos/c m	Semi-annual
pН	pH units	Semi-annual
Turbidity	Turbidity units	Semi-annual
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Semi-annual
Chloride	mg/L	Semi-annual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sulfate	mg/L _.	Semi-annual
Calcium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Magnesium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Potassium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sodium	mg/L	Semi-annua
Volatile Organic Compounds	μg/L	Semi-annual
(USEPA Method 8260, see Table V)		
Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)		
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years
Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds	μg/L	5 years
(USEPA Method 8260, extended list)		
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	μg/L	5 years

TABLE IV

SURFACE WATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM Continued

(USEPA Method 8270)		
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	μg/L	5 years
(USEPA Method 8150)		
Organophosphorus Compounds	μg/L	5 years
(IISEPA Method 8141)		

TABLE V

MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Surrogates for Metallic Constituents:

pH
Total Dissolved Solids
Specific Conductivity
Chloride
Sulfate
Nitrate nitrogen

Constituents included in VOC value:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone

Acrylonitrile

Benzene

Bromochloromethane

Bromodichloromethane

Bromoform (Tribromomethane)

Carbon disulfide

Carbon tetrachloride

Chlorobenzene

Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)

Chloroform (Trichloromethane)

Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)

- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
- 1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)
- o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
- p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)

trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene

- 1,1-Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)
- 1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)
- 1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1,1 -Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)
- cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene)

TABLE V

MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING Continued

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)

1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)

cis-1,3-Dichloropropene

trans-1,3-Dichloropropene

Ethylbenzene

2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)

Methyl bromide (Bromomethene)

Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)

Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)

Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK: 2-Butanone)

Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)

4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutylketone)

Styrene

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane

1,1.2,2-Tetrachloroethane

Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene)

Toluene

1,1,1-Trichloethane (Methylchloroform)

1,1,2-Trichloroethane

Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene)

Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

Vinyl acetate

Vinyl chloride

Xylenes

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Inorganics (dissolved):

	USEPA Method
Aluminum	6010
Antimony	6010
Barium	6010
Beryllium	6010
Cadmium	6010
Chromium	6010
Cobalt	6010
Copper	6010
Silver	6010
Tin	6010
Vanadium	6010
Zinc	6010
Iron	6010
Manganese	6010
Arsenic	7061
Lead	7421
Mercury	7470
Nickel	7520
Selenium	7741
Thallium	7841
Cyanide	9010
Sulfide	9030

Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone

Acetonitrile (Methyl cyanide)

Acrolein

Acrylonitrile

Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)

Benzene

Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

Bromochloromethane (Chlorobromomethane)

Bromodichloromethane (Dibromochloromethane)

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS Continued

Bromoform (Tribromomethane)

Carbon disulfide

Carbon tetrachloride

Chlorobenzene

Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride

Chloroform (Trichloromethane)

Chloroprene

Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)

1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dribromide; EDB)

o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)

m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)

trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene

Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)

1,1 -Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)

1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)

1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1, 1-Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene)

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)

1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)

1,3-Dichloropropane (Trimethylene dichloride)

2,2-Dichloropropane (Isopropylidene chloride)

1,1 -Dichloropropene

cis-1,3-Dichloropropene

trans-1,3-Dichloropropene

Ethylbenzene

Hexachlorobutadiene

2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)

Isobutyl alcohol

Isodrin

Methacrylonitrile

Methyl brornide (Bromomethane)

Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS Continued

Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)

Methyl methacrylate

4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)

Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)

Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)

Naphthalene

Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)

Styrene

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene; PCE)

Toluene

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

1,1,1 -Trichloroethane, Methylchloroform

1,1,2-Trichloroethane

Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene; TCE)

Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

Vinyl acetate

Vinyl chloride (Chloroethene)

Xylene (total)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8270 - base, neutral, & acid extractables

Acenaphthene

Acenaphthylene

Acetophenone

2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)

Aldrin

4-Aminobiphenyl

Anthracene

Benzo[a]anthracene (Benzanthracene)

Benzo[b]fluoranthene

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS Continued

Benzo[k]fluoranthene

Benzo[g,h,i]perylene

Benzo[a]pyrene

Benzyl alcohol

alpha-BHC

beta-BHC

delta-BHC

gamma-BHC (Lindane)

Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane

Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)

Bis(2-chloro-1-methyethyl) ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether; DCIP)

4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether

Butyl benzyl phthalate (Benzyl butyl phthalate)

Chlordane

p-Chloroaniline

Chlorobenzilate

p-Chloro-m-cresol (4-Chloro-3-methylphenol)

2-Chloronaphthalene

2-Chlorophenol

4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether

Chrysene

o-Cresol (2-methylphenol)

m-Cresol (3-methylphenol)

p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)

4.4'-DDD

4,4'-DDE

4,4'-DDT

Diallate

Dibenz[a,h]anthracene

Dibenzofuran

Di-n-butvl phthalate

o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)

m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)

3.3'-Dichlorobenzidine

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS Continued

- 2,4-Dichlorophenol
- 2,6-Dichlorophenol

Dieldrin

Diethyl phthalate

- p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene
- 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
- 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
- 2,4-Dimehtylphenol (m-Xylenol)

Dimethyl phthalate

m-Dinitrobenzene

- 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)
- 2,4-Dinitrophenol
- 2,4-Dinitrotoluene
- 2.6-Dinitrotoluene

Di-n-octyl phthalate

Diphenylamine

Endosulfan I

Endosulfan II

Endosulfan sulfate

Endrin

Endrin aldehyde

Ethyl methacrylate

Ethyl methanesulfonate

Famphur

Fluoranthene

Fluorene

Heptachlor

Heptachlor epoxide

Hexachlorobenzene

Hexachlorobutadiene

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene

Hexachloroethane

Hexachloropropene

Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene

Isophorone

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS Continued

Isosafrole

Kepone

Methapyrilene

Methoxychlor

3-Methylcholanthrene

Methyl methanesulfonate

2-Methylnaphthalene

Naphthalene

1,4-Naphthoquinone

1-Naphthylamine

2-Naphthylamine

o-Nitroaniline (2-Nitroaniline)

m-Nitroaniline (3-Nitroaniline)

p-Nitroaniline (4-Nitroaniline)

Nitrobenzene

o-Nitrophenol (2-Nitrophenol)

p-Nitrophenol (4-Nitrophenol)

N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (Di-n-butylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodiethylamine (Diethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodimethylamine (Dimethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (Diphenylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodipropylamine (N-Nitroso-N-dipropylamine; Di-n-propylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (Methylethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosopiperidine

N-Nitrosospyrrolidine

5-Nitro-o-toluidine

Pentachlorobenzene

Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)

Pentachlorophenol

Phenacetin

Phenanthrene

Phenol

p-Phenylenediamine

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; Aroclors)

Pronamide

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS Continued

Pyrene
Safrole
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
o-Toluidine
Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
2,4,5-Trichloropheno
1 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
0,0,0-Triethyl phosphorothioate
sym-Trinitrobenzene

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides:

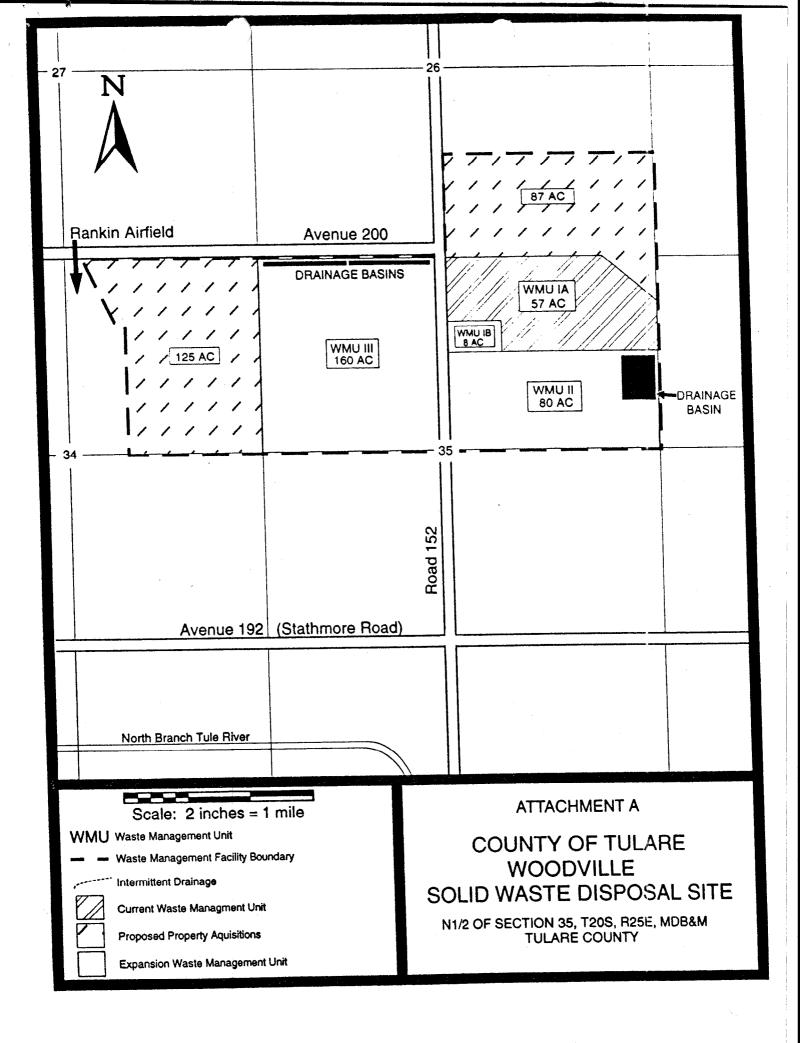
USEPA Method 8150

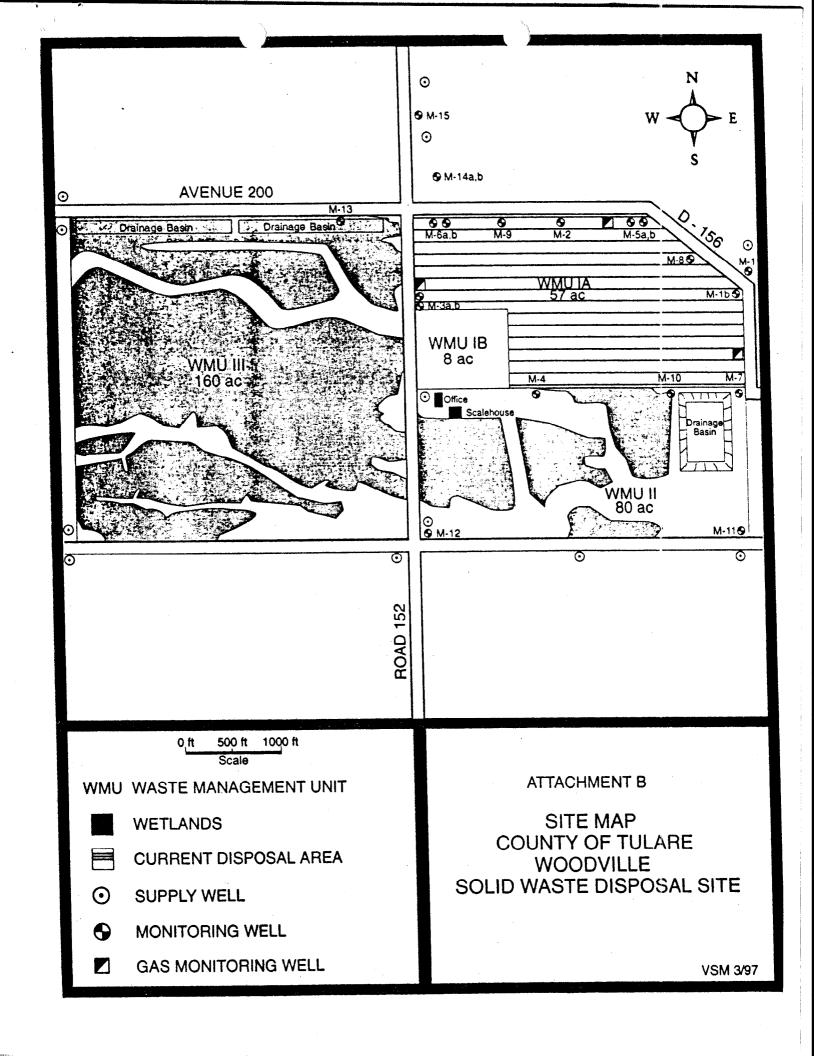
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Dinoseb (DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)
Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid; 2,4,5-TP)
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Organophosphorus Compounds:

USEPA Method 8141

0,0-Diethyl 0-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Thionazin)
Dimethoate
Disulfoton
Methyl parathion (Parathion methyl)
Parathion
Phorate





INFORMATION SHEET

COUNTY OF TULARE
WOODVILLE MUNICIPAL SWDS
TULARE COUNTY

The Woodville Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Site (facility) is approximately four miles northwest of the community of Woodville at the intersection of Avenue 200 and Road 152. The facility property is owned and operated by the County of Tulare (Discharger).

The waste management facility consists of the existing waste management unit (Waste Management Unit IB) which is unlined and 57 acres in area. The Discharger proposes to expand into Waste Management Unit IB (8-acres), and subsequently into Waste Management Unit II (80 acres) and Waste Management Unit III (160 acres).

The Discharger proposes to construct an engineered alternative liner in Area IB. The proposed engineered alternative liner system consists of the following in ascending order: 1) an 18-inch thick engineered subgrade; 2) a geosynthetic clay liner (GCL); a 60 mil thick high-density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane; 4) a drainage layer; 5) a filter geotextile; and 6) a one-foot thick sand operations layer. A leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) and pan lysimeters are also proposed in the design plan for Area IB.

Groundwater monitoring data indicates that groundwater is unconfined. The depth to groundwater fluctuates seasonally as much as 15 feet and ranges in depth from approximately 120 feet to 80 feet below ground surface. Groundwater flows generally to the northwest, but varies occasionally to the north.

The Water Quality Control Plan For The Tulare Lake Basin designates the beneficial uses of groundwater beneath the waste management facility as municipal and domestic supply (MUN), agricultural, and industrial and process supply.

Available information indicates that the background groundwater quality is generally good, with a specific electrical conductivity ranging between approximately 420 and 750 micromhos/cm (Total Dissolved Solids ranging between 290 and 550 mg/l).

Detection groundwater monitoring has determined that the existing waste management unit has impacted groundwater with volatile organic compounds and elevated levels of specific electrical conductance (EC) and total dissolved solids (TDS). An Evaluation Monitoring Program has been implemented at the site, but the delineation of the vertical and lateral extent of the groundwater plume in accordance with the time schedule in Subchapter 3 of Chapter 3 of Title 27, has not been completed. A Cleanup and Abatement Order will be issued to the Discharger and will require the Discharger to complete the Evaluation Monitoring Program and take corrective action in accordance with a time schedule approved by the Executive Officer.